

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

NUMBER 721

DIXON, ILLINOIS THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1886

10 CENTS PER WEEK

S. G. AUSTIN & CO

CARPETS.

Rather early for carpets—some prudent people are buying them all the same.

We are displaying a perfect assortment of

Velvet Auxministers
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
All Wool Ingrains,
Tapestry Ingrains,
Hall and Stair,
Hemp and Rag

CARPETS.

THE NEW COLLEGE BUILDING.

The institution is crowded to a degree never before known, at this season of the year. Among the number are represented students and teachers from twenty states. Thue unparalleled success of the college is attributed to the careful observance of the following principles:

1. An institution that succeeds by its own merits, must employ none but teachers whose qualifications are unquestioned, and whose natural ability peculiarly fit them for the profession of teaching.

2. None but specialists shall have charge of any department.

3. Every facility must be supplied to enable every teacher to give the best possible instruction in his respective department.

4. The accommodations of each student must be home-like as to comfort, health and expense.

The above principles, at first but little observed, have grown to be definite rules of action governing the institution; and to them, it looks for continued prosperity.

The new building will increase the capacity of the college about one-third, and will cost between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. Work will be begun during the early summer, and the building will be completed and ready to enter by the beginning of the fall term, August 30th.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

It will be a four-story, situated on the north of the main building, to which it will form a wing. On the first floor, will be the Cabinet and Apparatus Rooms and Laboratory. In the laboratory room, will be offices in which each student may pursue experimental and analytical work. The room will be thirty by fifty feet and will be carefully fitted up for the purpose for which it is designed. Adjoining the laboratory, will be the Manufacturing Room.

On the second floor will be located the Practice Rooms of the College of Music. This is so situated that the instruments can be rolled to the stage of the large assembly room, to be used in concert practice, rehearsals, matinees, etc. The Library Room will be one of the largest and best arranged in the country. Its size will be twenty-eight by forty-four feet.

The Art Department will be on the third floor, and will occupy a room twenty-five by thirty-six feet. The College of Short-Hand will have a spacious room on this floor. There will be a Recitation Room for the Classics and one for the Teachers' Class.

On the fourth floor, will be Fifteen Suits of Rooms for gentlemen students. The tower will be larger and higher than the present one, and will be arranged for an observatory. The building will be heated throughout by steam.

As the new building will add much to the capacity of the college, so we anticipate a corresponding increase in the already liberal patronage.

—“The Forum” for May is on our table. The leading papers in that number are: The Experiment of Popular Government; How I Was Educated; Would We Do It Again? The Future of Arctic Exploration; Victor Hugo as a Citizen; Do We Need a Metallic Currency? Cremation, Nevertheless; Contemporary Supernaturalism; What Rights Have Laborers? Five dollars a year; The Forum Publishing Co., 97 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

—The lawyers in the case of Darby against the C. & I. railroad company have enjoyed their talk. The matter was submitted to the jury this afternoon and now as we go to press the twelve good and true, with brows resting on honest palms and left in “meditation, fancy-free,” to say whether or not a railroad company is a good doctor by proxy.

—THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has to-day quite a batch of fresh railroad news. The following changes were promulgated for the first time this morning by the authorities of the Illinois Central. Henry Hough, the popular and much respected Train-Dispatcher, of the Central, resigns his position to-day and will immediately move to LaCross, where he takes charge of the C. B. & N. as chief Train-Dispatcher. The people of Amboy will regret to part with Mr. Hough. Mr. Reed, of Clinton, this state, an old engineer, takes Mr. Hough's place.

A. J. Poland, trainmaster at the Amboy office of the Central, will take a vacation this summer and Wm. Stine will take his place. Mr. Stine is one of the time-honored employees of the road, having been an engineer since the immortal Watt was a little boy; almost.

—It is now understood that the goose case will come up for trial to-morrow.

It is said that the Republicans in the Second Louisiana District cannot agree upon a candidate to succeed Gen. Habing who died a few weeks ago, and that a Democratic candidate will be elected. The Times Democrat urges the Democrats to make an effort to carry the district and thus make the delegation from the Gulf States solidly Democratic, and at the same time extinguish the Republican party in Louisiana.

SUNDAY TRAIN.—From an official, high in authority in the Chicago & North-Western Railroad Company, THE TELEGRAPH is informed of an important addition to the facilities for traveling on the Northwestern, which is soon to be made. A permanent Sunday train will be put on to run east and west; every Sabbath, commencing on the ninth of May. It is, in fact, the intention to continue the Marshalltown train every day, Sunday not excepted. The train will pass Dixon going east at 2:05, and west 12:15 p. m. This Sunday train will be a great accommodation to people on the line of the North-western railroad.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Republicans of Oregon have nominated Thomas R. Cornelius for governor.

Lake freights from Chicago have dropped to a point where shippers expect soon to make charters at 2½ cents for wheat to Buffalo.

The Union Pacific road is about to expend \$400,000 in the construction of a union depot at Omaha and in enlarging its headquarters building.

Judge J. A. Ball, an early settler of Sangamon county, Illinois, a lieutenant in the Black Hawk war, expired Wednesday at Chatham, in his 87th year.

Charles Francis Adams expresses the opinion that through Pacific business will be light for the next six months, and that passenger rates will never be fully restored.

The Third avenue horse-car line in New York is still unable to run cars at night. The strikers have commenced to drive a tally-ho, which finds crowds of patrons.

A jury in the criminal court at St. Louis convicted a Missouri Pacific striker named John Holland for assaulting a brakeman, and a punishment of thirty days in jail was fixed.

Ormond, a colt owned by the duke of Westminster, took the 2,000 guinea stakes at the Newmarket meeting Wednesday. Under Archer's guidance he won three great races last year.

Minnie M. Squires, an heiress of Elyria, Ohio, escaped from her guardian and accompanied Henry R. Downie to Adrian, Michigan, where they were married Wednesday.

Henry Alis, a German tramp recently buried at Cortesville, Penn., had \$1,300 sewed in the lining of his coat. When this fact became known, his body was disinterred, only to learn that grave-robbers had taken the money.

Eleven car-loads of California trotting stock, owned by Senator Stanford, have arrived at New York in good condition. Six of the animals originally shipped died at Salt Lake from colds contracted in the mountains.

The house of representatives passed a bill to credit Maj. M. P. Small, formerly depot commissary at Chicago, with \$3,739 charged against him on the books of the treasury, the result of a false voucher by a clerk named George Davidson.

At St. James's church, Milwaukee, Wednesday evening, occurred the marriage of J. H. Van Dyke, Jr., and Miss Annie Camp, daughter of a bank president. At Holy Name church, Miss Alice McCabe, a cousin of Gen. Sheridan, was linked for life to Dr. Vertling, of Cincinnati.

Mrs. McDermott, of Dodgeville, Wis., hanged herself with sheets taken from her bed. She had nearly \$7,000 in notes and money. She leaves two young sons.

To whom it may concern:
Public notice is hereby given, that on the 19th day of June, 1886, I will apply to the Governor of the State of Illinois for the pardon of Phillip Maloney, who was, on the 8th day of June, 1885, at the May Term of the Lee County Circuit Court, convicted of the offense of “an assault with intent to murder,” and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for a term of five years.
[Signed]
7211f 529w4
TERENCE LYNCH.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

House to rent on Second street. Convenient to business.
720tf
SHERWOOD DIXON.

For Rent.

A new house on Bridge street, North Dixon. Enquire of
71716
FRANK UNDERWOOD.

Tillson & Hayden wish to state that they have at last found an article they can sell on its merits. It is with pleasure they guarantee to the public Acker's English remedy as a sure and never failing cure for Asthma, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Lung Troubles.

Plow Repairing.

The Orvis Plow shops are now in operation for repairing plows and other farming implements.
700w2.

To Rent.

Two dwelling houses to let. Enquire at the residence of MAJ. J. A. WATSON.
715

Every family should have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for use during the summer. Its prompt use has saved untold suffering, many lives and many doctor bills. It is the acknowledged standard, and can always be depended upon, besides it is pleasant to take. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and one dollar bottles. Sold by Turney & Hennessy. d&wyl

A good rule is to take the right medicine at the right time. Diseases that may prove dangerous are easily cured then, which is undoubtedly the case with all diseases having their origin in costiveness, bilious disorders and impure blood. St. Patrick's Pills are the best treatment and are a certain cure. 25 cents, of Turney & Hennessy. 847y1

Painting and Papering.

Charles Kelly is prepared to do all sorts of work in the line of papering, painting, paper hanging, etc.
699tf.

Sewing.

Miss Rose Jackson, house on 5th, west of Peoria street, is prepared to do sewing and dressmaking at her home or by the day. Prices reasonable.
679m6.

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

D. M. Luker, at the Nachusa House barber shop and bath rooms is always on hand and ready to serve customers.

By the use of Buckingham's Dye, the whiskers may be easily made a permanent, natural brown, or black, as desired.

Tillson & Hayden would specially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all disease arising from a deranged stomach. With the free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible.
598y1

If your Gasoline stove don't burn right send it down to Atkins & Bennett, Water street. They will put it in first class running order. Lawn mowers sharpened and repaired.
708tf

House Cleaning.

C. Jackson will attend promptly to orders sent through the post office for house cleaning work.
709w2

Stove Store Room.

I am prepared to take your stoves and place them in a good dry store room for the summer, at reasonable rates.
708tf
E. A. BODWELL.

Tillson & Hayden wish to make an assertion, which they can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. We claim for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantee for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphilis and all blood disorders. It frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask us about it. 598y1

Patent Pavement.

Michael Jordan, Esq., has purchased the right to make and lay the Schillinger improved concrete pavement in Lee county, and those who desire such work can call on him for estimates. There is no further controversy as to the rights of parties under patent.

Wanted 100 Stoves.

If you want your stoves stored away give me a call. I have a good dry room and will give prompt attention to all calls.
708m1
CHAS. ANDRES.

Galvanized.

Remember that Chas. Andres makes a specialty of galvanized iron eave troughs, conductors, ice box linings, smoke stacks of all kinds, tin roofing. All work warranted and prices low.
713m1.

Blooming Plants.

House and bedding plants of all kinds at Pankhurst's Green House, open to the public from Monday morning until Saturday night. Call.
713w4.

Ask your dealer for Dee's ninety-eight per cent. powdered lye and Silver Moon stove polish.
705tf.

Quantity in medicine is no indication of value. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is concentrated and powerful; requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other Sarsaparilla. It is the best of all blood medicines.

Wood.

Good dry wood for sale, \$4.00 delivered.
M. McROBERTS.

Watch for it! The first symptoms of true croup is hoarseness, and if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given at once and the dose frequently repeated the dread disease may be entirely prevented and all danger and anxiety avoided. Sold by Turney & Hennessy.

Plants.

Early cabbage, white plum celery and choice tomato and cauliflower plants, for sale at Pankhurst's. 713w2.

For Sale Cheap.

One black horse. Enquire of E. C. UNDERWOOD. 714

Announcements.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican Convention, to be held at Amboy, June 7th 1886.
d & wyl
CHAS. H. GARDNER.

J. N. HYDE desires to announce to his friends in Lee County that he will be a candidate before the Republican Convention, to assemble on the 7th day of June, for Clerk of the County Court.

I HEREBY announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk, subject to the action of the Republican Convention, to be held at Amboy, June 7th, '86.
d&w
JAMES B. THOMPSON.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of County Judge, subject to the action of the Republican Convention.
Dixon, Ill., April 19th, 1886.
d&w
R. S. FARRAND.

I AM a candidate for re-election, to the office of County Superintendent of schools; subject to the action of the Republican Convention.
SAMUEL J. HOWE.

Tillson & Hayden

LEADERS IN

FINEST WALL PAPER

PAINTS, OILS

—AND—

CURTAINS

670m1

Dixon Opera House!

Friday Ev'g, April 30

THIRD GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

—BY—

SMITH'S

Concert Orchestra

A program of the most

Carefully Selected Music

will be rendered. A Rare Treat is promised. Lower floor reserved for dancing.

ADMISSION to gallery 25 cents. Seats secured at Theo. J. Hyde & Co's.

KELLER'S KALSOMINE!

The best known wall finish.

ANY ONE CAN USE IT.

Call and see Sample Card of Beautiful Tints. Sold only by

B. B. HIGGINS

Call and see Sample Card of Beautiful Tints. Sold only by

DUNLAP BLOCK

—IN—

GENT'S STIFF

HATS!

Just arrived at the

Hat Store.

Brown, Black and Pearl Colors

KANSAS

If you want information send for sample copy of "THE KANSAS HOME." Address WATSON & THOMPSON, Topeka, Kansas.
713w4



LOWEST PRICES.



S. G. AUSTIN & CO

—F. Gilmore, one of the early merchants of Dixon, is in the city.

—Our congressional report has a humorous tendency to-day.

—Mrs. John Hayden is here from the north-west visiting relatives and friends.

—An old-fashion May-pole dance will be one of the features at the concert Friday evening.

—It costs the people of Rockford over seven thousand five hundred dollars to sink a couple of artesian wells.

—Uncle Jim Holly says that the date on the breast pin that he lost is 1812 instead of the date he gave us.

—Frank Kane, of Chicago, and Miss Mary Hogan, of this city were married this morning at the Catholic church.

—One of our citizens, now on a visit to the Pacific Slope, gives the readers of THE TELEGRAPH his impressions of that country.

—B. F. Atherton, of Wyoming, this county, made us a pleasant call yesterday. He was at one time one of our county officials.

—M. McCune, our genial photographer, has taken some very fine pictures of Mrs. Eva Vincent as Galatea, which, in our opinion, are as perfect as could be taken.

—THE TELEGRAPH is the first newspaper, we believe, to give to the public the important news that the Chicago & North-western Railroad will on May ninth commence running a regular Sunday train.

—Jeff Davis speech at Montgomery meeting yesterday we give to-day. Such a talk made favorable to the Federal cause would be termed, by sensitive politicians, as an attempt to again flaunt the “bloody shirt.”

—We learn that Isaac Utter, who had both legs cut off by the cars, is dead. The authorities of Sterling send to this county a bill of items for funeral and other expenses, which will cause some dispute, we presume.

—With the addition of the E. A. Snow farm, which adjoins the Rock River Stock Farm on the east, which we understand has been purchased, M. McRoberts will have one of the finest estates in the country. We are pleased to note such improvements as Mr. McRoberts is constantly making.

—For quite effective work, and good sound argument when the question of an appropriation for the Hennepin canal comes before congress, no member surpasses our own General Henderson. He puts in a word at the right time and in the proper place. His recent speech was able and effective.

—The young ladies of the Presbyterian church society, of this city, will, on Tuesday evening, at G. A. R. Hall, in Opera Block, commence a very interesting entertainment. It is to be, as THE TELEGRAPH learns, an exhibition of quaint and curious, ancient and modern, plain and fancy needle-work. The affair will be in charge of the “Candle Lighters,” an organization of young ladies, and an admission of ten cents will be charged. The exhibition will be open for visitors on the afternoons and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday.

BOISTEROUS STATESMEN.

ONE OF THEM GETS A SUPERABUNDANCE OF APPLAUSE.

Scintillations of Humor Over the River and Harbor Bill—Senator Frye on Tollers' Troubles and Tariff—Professor Bell's Rich Wife—Business in Congress.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—There was some fun in the house Wednesday while the river and harbor bill was up. The amusement began when Beach of New York took the floor to speak against making an appropriation for the Yellowstone river. He said that three years ago he had tried to catch fish in that river and his efforts had been as fruitless as this appropriation would be to improve its navigation. Its waters are like those of the broad Juniata, and as they leaped tumultuously over the grave bed, they gleamed in the sunshine with a silvery gleam which attracted and fascinated the eye [laughter and applause]; but the course of the stream was crooked and the swift current threw up shoals [here he was again greeted with applause which lasted so long that he was compelled to yield the floor and obtain leave to present his remarks in The Record].

Hepburn, of Iowa, offered an amendment to the Missouri river appropriation providing for the expenditure of the appropriation by the secretary of war without the intervention of the Missouri river commission. He attacked the commission, charging that their salaries—amounting to \$192,000 per annum—were more than one-third of the entire appropriation made in the section under consideration. A half-penny worth of bread to an infinite deal of sack, it seemed to him. He asserted, and challenged contradiction, that there was no commerce worthy of the name of the Missouri river; ten steamboats had passed Council Bluffs in five years. Again, the river meandered all over the country; he had known it to change its course eight miles in a night.

Willis humorously suggested that the river might make its way into Iowa next year, and the gentleman would then regret his speech.

Warner of Missouri defended the commission, declaring that its members were actuated by motives of honesty and that their only purpose was to utilize the river and cut down the exorbitant freight rates of railroads.

Blanchard of Louisiana quoted from a letter written by Hepburn to the Missouri river convention, in which he expressed his sympathy with the honest efforts to improve the waterways of the country. Now the gentleman had said that the Missouri river was not one of the waterways of the country.

"And the worst of it is," suggested Reed of Maine, "he has proved it." A man, he continued, who was not in favor of all honest improvements of waterways was a foolish man. But did that mean that congress was in favor of throwing money into every waterway?

Grosvenor of Ohio defended the committee on rivers and harbors, and intimated that Hepburn's opposition to the Missouri river appropriation arose from the fact that two lines of railway ran along the river.

Hepburn repelled the insinuation. He had no interest in any railway more than any other citizen, but he was not one of those, like the gentleman from Ohio, who were always ready to howl against corporations because in certain circles votes could be gained by it.

MONEY FOR MAIL CARRIERS.

Proposed Subsidy for American Ships—Frye on Toll and Tariff.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—The post-office appropriation bill started a debate in the senate Wednesday that gives an opening for a long debate on several important questions. The senate committee has amended the bill by putting in an appropriation of \$800,000 to be expended in remunerating American steamships for carrying ocean mail, the object being to encourage the establishment of ocean steamship lines by American enterprise. Beck opposed it, saying that his objection was that it looked to crippling our postal facilities rather than advancing them. In our inland mail transportation, we looked only to the question of getting the best service. We did not care whether the wagon in which it was carried was built in New Jersey or in Paris. This amendment sought to pay American ships that might take twice as long to deliver the mails as other ships might take.

Plumb cared a good deal where the wagons were built. He would have them all built in America. He would have every instrumentality of American ambition and effort made in America. Referring to our foreign commerce, Plumb said we had given up the trade of Mexico to Germany and Great Britain.

Frye said it was asserted by Carrol D. Wright that 1,000,000 men were idle in this country at present. When the Knights of Labor struck for any purpose they found many men willing and anxious to take the places vacated. The great question was, how did it happen that there were enough men to take the places of the strikers? It came from the fact the products of our factories, farms and mines was more than we could use. Last year we produced fifteen billion dollars worth of goods, and exported only 2 per cent. of the whole. We imported from Great Britain, last year, \$37,000,000 dollars worth of cotton goods—the cotton for which had been raised in the United States. Every dollar worth of those goods might as well have been made in the United States. If it had been, we could have given employment to 100,000 more men than had found employment. The last tariff commission made a reduction of from 16 to 33 per cent. in the duty on cotton goods. That increased the importations, but stopped work. The present Morrison bill proposes another reduction of from 16 to 33 per cent. of the duty, and, if it passes, the importations of cotton goods, instead of \$37,000,000, will become \$75,000,000 a year; and there will then be 200,000 men less at work here, and so many more to engage in strikes.

Beck interrupted and said he thought he would help Frye a little in his argument.

Frye replied that he did not want any help. He then continued at some length to show that mail facilities lay at the root of commercial activity, making many citations from commercial statistics. To show the popularity of American goods in South

America, he said that one half the English goods sold to South America were fraudulently marked "American manufacture," so as to secure a more ready acceptance among the people.

Beck said he would answer Frye's argument, and Frye remarked that he might have a word of reply to make when Beck should conclude.

HOLDING UP THEIR HANDS.

Words of Sympathy for Those Who Fought for Ireland's Freedom.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—There was a big mass-meeting here Wednesday night at Masonic temple for "home rule for Ireland." A score or more of senators and congressmen sat upon the platform, and the

large hall was crowded with people, when Congressman Randall, who presided, called the meeting to order. A number of prominent public men who could not attend, expressed their sympathy and approval by letter. Among the letters received was one from Samuel J. Tilden, in which he expressed his regret at not being able to attend a meeting so full of interest, but none the less joining in applauding the exertions of the illustrious statesman of England, Gladstone, and the great Irish leader, Parnell, in behalf of the cause of home rule.

Letters were also read from Senator Sherman, assuring the meeting of his hearty sympathy in the movement for home rule in Ireland, and from Senator Logan, stating that he had ever been and now was for loosening the grasp of the iron hand of England from the throat of the Irish people.

Speeches were made by Randall, Van Wyck, Gibson of West Virginia, Phelps, O'Hara, Butterworth, McAdoo, McMillan, Lawler, Harmon and others. A congratulatory of the situation and sanguine of the final success of the efforts of Gladstone and Parnell. The most noticeable speech was made by Riddleberger who advised Irishmen not to rest satisfied with half measures, and to accept Gladstone's bill as one would accept a breastwork in war, and behind that breastwork to keep their muskets loaded. Gladstone had been the meanest coercionist of the century until he was cowed by Irish valor into a confession of English wrong. Gladstone's bill, he said, was confession without restitution, and so he advised Irishmen to agitate for home rule without any limitation.

Representative McKinley, of Ohio, rebuking Senator Riddleberger's criticism of Gladstone and his bill, declared that he did not come to find fault with the great English statesman, who was fighting side by side with Parnell for Irish independence.

By the unanimous vote of the meeting a cablegram was sent to both Gladstone and Parnell conveying the most profound respect and sympathy of our most eminent citizens from all the states, governors, members of congress and other leaders of public opinion.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the speech-making, and the meeting did not break up until a late hour.

THE TELEPHONE INQUIRY.

Prof. Bell Tells What He Knows About the Matter.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—The first witness before the Pan electric committee Wednesday was Professor Bell the inventor. He said he patented the telephone in 1876, but before that he had parted with all his inventions to an association. Hubbard and others agreed to pay all expenses of experiments and patents and introducing the inventions, and each was to have one-third interest in the association; the agreement was a mere verbal one. He had given his one-third interest to his wife when he went to Europe in 1878. His wife is Mr. Hubbard's daughter, and she holds a proportionate amount of the stock of the American Bell Telephone company, her one-third interest having grown at this time to \$10,000,000. Professor Bell said that feeling some pride in being on the stock list of the company he had purchased one share and this was all the stock he owned. He knew very little about the management of the company.

Gardner B. Hubbard was the next witness. He corroborated Professor Bell's testimony regarding the agreement between them. He was vigorously pumped regarding the financial affairs of the company, but told nothing new. With reference to the article that afterward appeared in The World he said he got it from Professor Bell, who said it was a curious and interesting paper, and that he got it from Gen. Sypher, of this city. The directors had already decided not to publish anything regarding the proposed government suit, but Mr. Hubbard sent it to President Forbes. Witness did not know how it got into The World.

Professor Bell was recalled said the following note came with the article when he received it, dated Oct. 26, 1885:

"DEAR SIR: I hand you herewith an authentic statement of facts compiled by my associate, Mr. E. N. Hill, which may interest you. The scheme to destroy your patents was tolerably well matured, and it remains to be seen whether this reform administration will lend itself to its consummation. Truly yours,

J. HALE SYPHER."

Professor Bell regarded it as a voluntary evidence of friendship from a comparative stranger, and did not know how it came to be printed in The World.

Mr. O'Connor, who was private secretary to S. S. Cox while he was in congress, said Cox had been given Pan-Electric stock by Dr. Rogers, but had returned it.

OUR LORDS AND COMMONS.

The Run of Affairs in the National Legislature—Principal Events.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—Call rose to a personal explanation in the senate Wednesday, and denounced as a lie a Florida newspaper's statement that he was getting rich. Bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges across the Mississippi river at Keithsburg, Ills., and Winona and Red Wing, Minn.; across the Illinois river at Jacon, Ills., and across the Des Moines river in Iowa for the New York & Council Bluffs railway. Mitchell spoke on the Chinese question, declaring that eastern papers and congressmen misinterpreted the coast in that matter and warning the senators that it was a question they must face. The postoffice appropriation was taken up and an amendment offered appropriating \$800,000 to be used by the postmaster general in payment to American vessels at a rate not greater than \$1 per mile each outward trip for carrying mail by the most direct routes to

South and Central America, China, and Australia, and authorizing contracts for five years. Debate arising on this, the senate, pending the discussion, went into executive session and soon thereafter adjourned.

A bill was introduced in the house imposing a tax on oleomargarine. A bill authorizing the improvement of the water power at Little Falls, Minn., was passed, and after the transaction of some routine business, the river and harbor bill was taken up in committee of the whole. An amendment was offered cutting out the Missouri river commission from receiving any of the appropriation for that river, pending a vote upon which the house adjourned.

Another Departing Diplomat.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—Senator Elmore, who for the past five years has been minister of Peru at Washington, presented his letters of recall Wednesday and took formal leave of the president. President Cleveland, in taking leave of the retiring diplomat, said: "The opportunity now offered by the presentation of your letter of recall, enables me, in bidding you farewell, to extend the hand of friendship and recognition to the government of your country, which in the present period of transition, is a hopeful expression of the desire and intention of the Peruvian people to adopt permanent measures of constitutional government." The president expressed regret that the policy of economy adopted by the Peruvian government should have resulted in the recall of that nation's representative here, and wished that the mission would soon be re-established.

THE BOYS IN GRAY.

GREAT GATHERING OF EX-CONFEDERATES AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Speeches by Jeff Davis and Gen. J. B. Gordon — The Ex-President Drops a Few Tears on the Grave of the Lost Cause—An Enthusiastic Time.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 29.—Owing to continued rains Tuesday night and Wednesday, the programme was changed as to the place of speaking on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the proposed monument to Confederate dead on Capitol hill in this city. The steps of the capitol were selected, and thousands of people listened to the addresses of Jefferson Davis and Gen. John B. Gordon, despite the rain. Mr. Davis stood on the historical spot where he was inaugurated in February, 1862. The capitol grounds, balconies and steps were jammed with people. About 2:30 p. m. the sound of the approaching band was heard, and in a few minutes the shouts and cheers of the immense crowd made the grounds tremble. Gen. Pettus, the grand marshal, and his aides, headed the procession. Then followed Mr. Davis, escorted by Mayor Reese, of this city, Gen. Gordon and Governor O'Neal, and Misses Davis and Gordon, accompanied by Capts. Bragg and Sayre. The various state military companies and associations of veterans made up the remainder of the procession.

Mayor Reese, in introducing Mr. Davis, spoke as follows:

"MY COUNTRYMEN: With emotion of profound reverence I introduce the highest type of southern manhood, the Hon. Jefferson Davis."

Prolonged cheers greeted the appearance of the venerable Mr. Davis, and it was several minutes before silence reigned. Mr. Davis looked hale and hearty, although he has been recently indisposed, and spoke in clear, ringing tones, making it easy for every one of his auditors to hear him plainly. He spoke as follows:

"MY COUNTRYMEN: It would be vain if I should attempt to express to you the deep gratification which I feel at this demonstration, but I know that it is not personal, and, therefore, I feel the more deeply grateful, because it is for a sentiment far dearer to me than myself. [Applause.] You have passed through the terrible ordeal of a war, which Alabama did not seek. When she felt her wrongs too grievous for further toleration she sought a peaceable solution. That being denied her, the thunders of war came raging over the land. Then her people rose in their majesty. Gray haired men, sires and beardless boys eagerly rushed to the front. It was that war which Christianity alone approved—the holy war for defense. Well do I remember seeing your gentle boys, so small, to use the farmers phrase, that they might have been called 'seed corn' moving on with eager steps and fearless brow to the carnival of death; and I have also looked upon them when their knapsacks and muskets seemed heavier than the boys; and o'er my eyes a mother weeping crept. Those days have passed. Many of those boys have found a nameless grave. But they are not dead. They live in the memory, and their spirits are in that grand column above, which is marching on with unfaltering steps toward the goal of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering.]

"It were vain to attempt, as I have already said, to express my gratitude to you. I am standing now very nearly on the spot where I stood when I took the oath of office in 1861. Your demonstration now exceeds that which welcomed me then. This shows that the spirit of southern liberty is not dead. [Immense applause.] Then we were full of pious hope with the full prospect of achieving all you desired, and now you are wrapped in the mantle of regret. And yet that regret only manifests more profoundly, and does not obliterate, the expression of your sentiments I felt last night as I approached the Exchange hotel, from the gallery of which your peerless orator, William L. Yancy, introduced me to the people of Montgomery and commanded me in language which only his eloquence could yield, and which far exceeded my merit; I felt, I say again, that I was coming to my home, coming to the land where liberty does not, and hero sentiments will live forever. [Applause.]

"I have been promised by my friends that I should not be called upon to make a speech, and therefore I will only extend to you my heartfelt thanks. God bless you, one and all, old men and boys, and the ladies above all others, who never faltered in our direst need."

Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering followed the speech and Mr. Davis, having taken a seat, was forced to rise and bow to the right and left.

Governor E. A. O'Neal then introduced Gen. John B. Gordon in a very neat and appropriate speech. Gen. Gordon defended

INSURANCE.

LEADING COMPANIES.

Fire and Accident

J. V. THOMAS

Opera Block, Dixon.

PARIS

STEAM LAUNDRY!

226 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Benjamin Brothers, Proprietors.

Orders left at Todd's Store, Dixon, will receive prompt attention, at home prices, express free.

A. C. & E. F. Benjamin.

INDIGESTION

To strengthen the stomach, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency which result from Indigestion, there is nothing so effective as Ayer's Pills. These Pills contain no calomel or other poisonous drug, act directly on the digestive and assimilative organs, and restore health and strength to the entire system. T. P. Bonner, Chester, Pa., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the past 30 years, and am satisfied I should not have been alive to-day, if it had not been for them. They

Cured

me of Dyspepsia when all other remedies failed, and their occasional use has kept me in a healthy condition ever since." L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, for Liver troubles and Indigestion, a good many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action." Richard Norris, Lynn, Mass., writes: "After much suffering, I have been cured of Dyspepsia and Liver troubles

By Using

Ayer's Pills. They have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken." John Burdett, Troy, Iowa, writes: "For nearly two years my life was rendered miserable by the horrors of Dyspepsia. Medical treatment afforded me only temporary relief, and I became reduced in flesh, and very much debilitated. A friend of mine, who had been similarly afflicted, advised me to try Ayer's Pills. I did so, and with the happiest results. My food soon ceased to distress me, my appetite returned, and I became as strong and well as ever."

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. / For sale by all Druggists.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM WASHBURN'S SALICYLICA TRADE MARK SURE CURE.

Immediate Relief—Permanent Cure.

THE GREAT INTERNAL RHEUMATIC REMEDY and only positive cure for Acute or Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lame Back, &c. Washburn's Salicylica is ten years established and has cured more persons in that time than all the so-called "Specifics" and "Cures" combined. The only dissolver of the Poisonous SECRET Uric Acid which exists in the blood of all those troubled with Rheumatic Disorders. Endorsed by physicians and thousands of cured patients. Write for testimonials and advice free. \$1.00 a box; 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sold by druggists. Ask for "Washburn's Salicylica" and accept no other; or send to us, WASHBURN'S SALICYLICA MFG CO., 237 Broadway, New York.

NO MORE RHEUMATISM OR GOUT WASHBURN'S SALICYLICA TRADE MARK SURE CURE.

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WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

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Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

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GUNS RIFLES, REVOLVERS, POWDER, SHOT

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Re Boring Shot Guns for CLOSE Shooting a Specialty.

Gun stocks crooked to any desired drop, so that the gun is actually "fitted to the hunter." Mr. Drew has quite a fame for this work. He has the

FINEST LOT OF GUNS

Outside the Large cities. Sewing Machine, Repaired and adjusted, and made to run as good as new. Remember the place on Green Street near the bridge, Dixon, Ill.

Klossowski & Frank.

New Millinery Store

Corner Main and Hennepin St.

Mrs. Klossowski & Frank have opened a New Millinery Store and respectfully solicit customers. They are now receiving a stock of Millinery and Embroidery of Latest Styles.

In addition to our new stock of Fancy Goods we have added a full line of the latest and most graceful designs for Art Embroidering and Kensington Painting, and are prepared to do stamping by the French process; guaranteed perfect.

CLARK & ANDERSON.

ORNAMENTAL.

HOUSE, SIGN and CARRIAGE PAINTING

Office over Klossowski's clothing Dixon, Ill.

the building of monuments to the Confederate dead and declared that he pitied the man in the north who objected. The national effect of such events as the present one, he said, would inevitably be to increase the patriotism of those who took part in them. He said:

"Let each section, therefore, while appreciating the virtues of the other, add to the aggregate patriotism of the country by perpetuating in brass and marble shafts and granite piles the valor of its sons, and emblazon every page of its history with the glory of their achievements." He honored Charles Sumner for his greatness of heart when he proposed to erase the names of Union victories from the battle flags of the north, but did not approve its policy or expediency. He then paid a tribute to the bravery of the southern soldiers who, while numbering in all less than one-sixth of their foes, kept up resistance for four years, and ascribed their success so far to the fight for self-defense they were engaged in. He closed as follows:

"And now, let the manly virtues of the fathers and the stainless purity of the mothers dwell richly in their sons and their daughters; let personal and public honor be the commanding law both of your thought and of your action; * * * let your fidelity to the whole country be as conspicuous in peace as was your devotion to the south during devastating war; let the south's plighted faith to the permanent union of the states and the legitimate results of the war be forever unquestioned. * * * Then, in the march of the republic to its high destiny, the south will resume her place with the ranks at the head of the column, and the names of southern statesmen and southern soldiers will live among the most conspicuous and honored in our country's history."

Gen. Gordon spoke with much force and vigor and was heartily applauded.

After the firing of 100 guns by the Montgomery Field artillery, Mr. Davis, accompanied by Col. Reese, returned to his carriage, to which were hitched four beautiful grays, and was driven to the city hall building. A reception was held in the office of the Alabama Monument association. Crowds of citizens shook the hand of the venerable ex-president of the Confederacy. At night a theatre party, followed by a german at the Jolie de Vie club, complimentary to Miss Davis, was given.

KNIGHTS AND THE POPE.

NO GOOD ROMAN CATHOLIC CAN BE A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

Extracts from the Mandament of Cardinal Tachereau—Views of the Holy See—A Report from St. Louis and Jay Gould's Comment—Industrial Notes.

MONTREAL, April 29.—The following is found in Cardinal Tachereau's mandament against the Knights of Labor:

"Serious riots, attended with disastrous conflagration and great loss of life has occurred in a number of cities in the United States, and if the newspapers are to be believed, these misfortunes are the result of strikes organized by a society whose ramifications extend everywhere, and which counts as its members, laboring men of every kind."

"Having learned that delegates of the society known as Knights of Labor have endeavored to recruit members in some parts of this province, we believe it our duty, dear brethren, to place you on your guard against it; and please remark, that we do not speak in our own name, but in that of the holy see, whose advice we have asked. In the month of October, 1883, we sent to Rome an authentic copy of the rules and constitution of the above society, which copy had been handed to us by one of its members, who wished to find out what right or wrong there was in it. Almost one year later the congregation of the holy office, after having examined these constitutions with all necessary precautions in such a case, sent us the following answer, which should be for you an absolute rule of conduct and keep you away from the society of the Knights of Labor." [The following is taken from the answer.]

"On account of the principles, organization and statutes of the Knights of Labor association, that association is to be relegated among those which are prohibited by the holy see. In accordance with the instruction of this supreme congregation given heretofore we do not ignore, dear brethren, that to elude this direct condemnation, it was believed that certain changes or alterations in the constitution would suffice. In connection with this we remark two things:

First—That judgment being based on the principles, organization, and statutes of the society, everything would have to be altered so as not to be reached by condemnation. Second—That the holy see is the only competent judge to decide whether the changes made are apt to render this society acceptable for children of the church.

While waiting for this decision a Catholic must consider the society as a forbidden one. The congregation of the holy office continues to exhort bishops to look upon as guilty of a grievous sin and unworthy of absolution all those who persist in remaining in this society and all similar ones."

THE ST. LOUIS CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE

Said to Have Induced the Knights to Declare the Strike Off—No Vacancies Says Gould.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The probabilities point to an early close of the strike upon the Gould system. This happy state of affairs is to be brought about by the citizen's committee appointed some weeks ago. It seems that when the citizen's committee discovered that it was useless trying to effect a compromise of any kind with the railroad, they approached the leading members and the executive board of the Knights of Labor and brought every argument possible to bear upon them to declare the strike off. Wednesday night a preliminary meeting of the citizen's committee was held, at which resolutions were adopted urging the executive board of the knights to declare the strike off, and pledging the committee to use every means within its power to bring about the much desired arbitration with the railroad company for the purpose of securing the re-employment of all strikers who have not been guilty of infraction of the law or offense against the railroad company. These resolutions will be placed before the general ex-

ecutive board of the knights, and it is considered certain that they will officially declare the strike off within the next twenty-four hours.

What Gould Says About It.

NEW YORK, April 29.—When Mr. Gould was asked about the report that the St. Louis citizen's committee had been successful in arranging a compromise between him and the strikers he laughed and said there was no strike. All trains, he declared, are now being handled with ease by a smaller force than ever. There were no vacancies on the road now. When any occurred the old employees would not be discriminated against if they wished to return to work. The citizen's committee had made no arrangement with the company.

THE FIRST OF MAY

Likely to Bring a Barrel of Trouble to Industrial Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 29.—Many have been the surmises as to what the 1st of May was going to bring about in the fields of labor. The pacific circular sent out by the Trades' Assembly a short time ago urging workmen to submit to even reduced pay in order to carry the eight hour system into general and practical effect, and the case with which most labor troubles in this city have been adjusted recently, led many to believe that the inauguration of the eight hour system was going to be a rather tame affair; that those who did not readily fall into line May 1 would have more time given them, and that all was to be accomplished quietly and without resource to strikes. This aspect was completely changed Wednesday, and there is now every reason to believe that by next Monday morning there will be a large number of strikes inaugurated all over the city. The furniture workers have begun the fight already, and the workmen at Rothchild & Sons' furniture factory Tuesday made a formal demand that they be paid by the day instead of by the piece. The firm refused to accede to the demand, and the entire force went out Wednesday morning.

Four or five hundred of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company are out on a strike for the discharge of a lumber measurer, a non-union man. Besides this, the railroad yard hands have adopted the eight-hour demand and those on the C. & N. W. have asked for shorter hours. The railway officials told them that it would be impossible to concede the demand unless it was generally conceded all over the west. The Milwaukee & St. Paul men followed suit, and others are agitating the subject. The furniture manufacturers have resolved to close their shops on Monday should a demand be made for eight hours' labor.

A Non-Union Switchman on the Shoot.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—At 7 o'clock Wednesday evening William Withers, a non-union switchman employed at the Union depot, shot and instantly killed John Gibbons, a striking employe of the same company. Withers' statement is that on his way home, and upon reaching Fourteenth and Spruce streets he was accosted by Gibbons, who called him a "scab." Two other persons approached from behind and seized his (Withers') arms, then all three struck him, and he, breaking loose, pulled a pistol and fired at Gibbons, who dropped dead, shot through the heart.

No Soliciting in the Departments.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—Secretary Lamar, Wednesday, declined a request of the Knights of Labor to be permitted to solicit subscriptions in the department in aid of the southwest strikers, on the ground that the rules prohibited soliciting money for any object as tending to interfere with the public business, and if the privilege was accorded the knights others would claim it. He had no objections to employes leaving contributions with the captain of the watch.

Time and Wages Both Reduced.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 29.—The bricklayers union held a meeting Tuesday night and decided to demand eight hours for a days work after May 1. The demand was presented to the contractors and an agreement was made by which the wages are to be reduced in proportion, viz.: from \$4 to \$3.20 per day for eight hours. This movement meets the hearty approval of all concerned.

Strikers Indicted for Conspiracy and Coercion.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The grand jury has handed in an indictment charging six Third avenue strikers with conspiracy and coercion. Warrants for the indicted men were issued by Recorder Smith.

THE CLAIMS OF GREECE.

They Must Be Satisfied or War Will Be Declared.

ATHENS, April 29.—A deputation of citizens waited upon Premier Delyannis Wednesday and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens indorsing the attitude of the government and promising their fullest support. M. Delyannis, in replying to the address, declared that the government had not promised France that Greece would disarm. On the contrary, Greece had accepted the mediation of France upon the assurance that a speedy settlement of the question at issue would be brought about and the claims of Greece recognized. Unless these claims were soon settled, M. Delyannis said, Greece would declare war against Turkey and only yield when over come by the armed action of the powers.

After the Above, How's This.

LONDON, April 29.—The powers, in view of the willingness of Greece to submit to the wishes of Europe, have decided to order the retirement of the combined foreign fleet from Greek waters.

Not Much Use in a Pinch.

LONDON, April 29.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a special before the chamber of commerce at Bristol, Wednesday, said that trade has more to fear from unwise taxation and ill-considered legislation, than it has to hope for in any good that parliament may do. The local authorities, Mr. Beach said, are able to do a great deal more good in times of depression than parliament is capable of doing.

AN EPIDEMIC OF FIRES

Caused by Incendiarism in Galicia—A Miscellaneous Shot Dead.

VIENNA, April 29.—Wholesale fires are

becoming so prevalent in Austria, particularly in Austrian Galicia, as to create a general feeling of alarm. The town of Friedland, in Moravia, has been almost entirely burned, and ten persons are reported to have been killed. Dobrowlany, Bojaniec and Chyrow, towns in Austrian Galicia, have been totally destroyed, and the people left wholly destitute. At Sanok a man was caught in the act of firing a building Wednesday and immediately shot dead.

Muscular Christians, Surely.

DETROIT, April 29.—Particulars of a most brutal glove fight, which took place in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Wednesday afternoon, have just leaked out. Two young men named Lynch and Elliott had an old score to settle, and chose the above named time and place. They fought thirteen rounds, when both men agreed to call it a draw. Both men were badly punished. The affair is likely to create a lively scandal.

Cora Lee Hears of Graham's Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 29.—Cora Lee Graham was informed Wednesday of the lynching of Graham. She is ill with typhoid fever, and exclaimed: "My God! my God! Is it true?" and threw her hands in the air and fell senseless to the floor. Graham's ante-mortem statement is already having its effect, and the tide is turning slowly in Mrs. Molloy's and Cora's favor.

Explosion of a Lard Tank.

CHICAGO, April 29.—At about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon while a gang of men were working around a large iron lard tank in Tobey & Booths packing house, from some unknown cause it exploded. James Sanford, aged 60, was instantly killed. Pat Muldoon, aged 37, and Matt Acton, aged 14, were seriously hurt. Six others were more or less injured.

Hail Storm in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 29.—A severe hail storm prevailed Tuesday at Calevaras and Moore's Hollow, this county. It covered an area ten miles wide and many miles long. Vegetations in places destroyed by the hailstones which covered the ground to the depth of several inches.

Ohio Republicans.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29.—J. E. Lowry, chairman of the Republican state central committee, has issued a call for a meeting to be held in Columbus, Wednesday, May 5. As stated in the call, the purpose of this meeting is to fix the time and place for the next convention.

Most Unkindest Cut of All.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Herr Most, the anarchist leader was indicted Wednesday by the grand jury and will be arrested. The revolutionary sentiments expressed by Most at the meeting, April 23 are the foundations for the indictment.

The National Game.

Base Ball games played Wednesday were as follows: At New York—Brooklyn 4, Metropolitans 3; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 14, Buffalo 4; at Baltimore—Athletics 3, Baltimore 7; at Louisville—Louisville 2, Pittsburg 1; at St. Louis—St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 3.

Decimating the Horse Thieves.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., April 29.—At Los Indanos, in Duval county, last Monday, two Mexican horse thieves were killed while resisting arrest by Deputy Sheriffs Coy and Renham. This makes five horse thieves killed in ten days.

An Eminent Architect Dead.

BOSTON, April 29.—Henry Hobson Richardson, one of the most eminent architects of this generation, is dead. He designed many of the finest buildings in this country.

EIGHT MORE INDIAN VICTIMS.

A Ranch in Arizona Attacked by Forty Red Devils.

PANTANO, A. T., April 29.—A telephone message received here from John O. Dougherty, superintendent of the Total Wreck mine, states that forty Indians attacked Richardson & Gormley's ranch, twenty miles southwest of here, early Wednesday morning, and killed eight persons. No further particulars have been learned.

Iowa Democrats in Council.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 29.—About 100 Democrats from all over the state participated in the deliberations of the conference called at the Hawkeye club-rooms, Wednesday, by Chairman Kinne, who presided. The sense of the assembly was shown by the adoption of a resolution requesting the state committee to promptly organize the campaign of 1890, and to leave no legitimate means untried that augured success.

The democratic state committee held a long sitting at night with closed doors. The chief action taken was the reference of the time and date of the next convention to the executive committee. It was stated that Des Moines would certainly be the place and the date likely to be late in June.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 29. On the board of trade to-day the quotations in grain and provisions were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 May, opened 78c, closed 78½c; June, opened 78½c, closed 79c; July, opened 81½c, closed 82c; corn—No. 2 May, opened 37½c, closed 38c; June, opened and closed 38½c; July, opened 38½c, closed 39c; oats—No. 2 May, opened 26c, closed 26½c; June, opened 26½c, closed 27c; pork—April, opened and closed \$4.24½; May, opened and closed \$4.34½; June, opened and closed \$4.59. Lard—April, opened and closed \$9.50.

Live Stock—The following prices in live stock were received from the Union stock yards to-day: Hogs—the market opened only moderately active; prices were weak and the lower; packers and shippers buying slowly; light grades, \$3.50; medium, \$3.40; corn, \$3.20; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.00 to \$4.20. Cattle—S. O. and very dull; bids lower; prospects of a general rate interfering with slaughtering business and a declining trade; beefs, \$4.20 to \$5.00; butchers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; stockers, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Sheep—Strong and improving; common, \$1.00 to \$1.10; good, \$1.15 to \$1.20. Poultry—Extra Egan creamery, 18c per lb; select, 12c; H. C. packing, 10c; eggs—strictly fresh, 15c per doz; rotations—in car lots on track—Burbanks, 45c per bushel; white-rose, 40c; live poultry—turkeys, 9c to 10c per lb; chickens, 9c to 10c; Apples—choice, 10c; 1st quality, 8c to 9c; 2nd quality, 6c to 7c; 3rd quality, 4c to 5c.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 29. Wheat—No. 1 and 2 red winter, May, 81c; June, 82c; corn—No. 2 mixed cash, May, 37c; 45c; oats—No. 1 white state, spot, 20c; No. 2, 18c; Rye—Dull, barley—Nominal, per cwt, 40c; clover, 30c; alfalfa, 20c; hay—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 6c; No. 4, 4c; No. 5, 3c; No. 6, 2c; No. 7, 1c; No. 8, 1c; No. 9, 1c; No. 10, 1c; No. 11, 1c; No. 12, 1c; No. 13, 1c; No. 14, 1c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1c; No. 17, 1c; No. 18, 1c; No. 19, 1c; No. 20, 1c; No. 21, 1c; No. 22, 1c; No. 23, 1c; No. 24, 1c; No. 25, 1c; No. 26, 1c; No. 27, 1c; No. 28, 1c; No. 29, 1c; No. 30, 1c; No. 31, 1c; No. 32, 1c; No. 33, 1c; No. 34, 1c; No. 35, 1c; No. 36, 1c; No. 37, 1c; No. 38, 1c; No. 39, 1c; No. 40, 1c; No. 41, 1c; No. 42, 1c; No. 43, 1c; No. 44, 1c; No. 45, 1c; No. 46, 1c; No. 47, 1c; No. 48, 1c; No. 49, 1c; No. 50, 1c; No. 51, 1c; No. 52, 1c; No. 53, 1c; No. 54, 1c; No. 55, 1c; No. 56, 1c; No. 57, 1c; No. 58, 1c; No. 59, 1c; No. 60, 1c; No. 61, 1c; No. 62, 1c; No. 63, 1c; No. 64, 1c; No. 65, 1c; No. 66, 1c; No. 67, 1c; 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RAILROAD TIME TABLE. CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R. TRAINS GOING EAST. Sterling Passenger 7:02 A. M. Pacific Express 7:52 " Marshalltown Passenger 8:30 P. M. Levee 8:30 " Denver Passenger 8:10 A. M. Freight 8:57 P. M. Freight 9:47 P. M. Freight 10:43 P. M. GOING WEST. Sterling Passenger 7:44 P. M. Pacific Express 8:42 " Marshalltown Passenger 12:45 A. M. Denver Passenger 12:45 P. M. Freight (except Monday) 12:45 P. M. Freight 12:45 P. M. Freight 1:00 P. M. Freight 1:48 P. M. Freight carrying passengers. Pacific Express runs every third Sunday. H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. GOING SOUTH. Passenger 11:04 A. M. Passenger 12:30 P. M. New Passenger 5:57 P. M. GOING NORTH. Passenger 2:15 P. M. Passenger 12:37 A. M. New Passenger 6:16 A. M. W. C. WOOLEY, Agent. Daily except Sunday. Daily except Monday.

DIAMONDS IN HER TEETH. THE INGENIOUS DEVICES RESORTED TO BY SKILLFUL SMUGGLERS.

Brilliant in Boot-Heels—Precious Stones Baked in Bread—Gems Concealed in Wax Grapes.—Not One Professional in a Hundred Ever Caught.

Dealers in precious stones, custom-house officials and detectives are all mysterious beings. They dislike to talk, but the word smuggler often sets their tongues a-vagging. "I will relate an experience myself and three assistants once had with an expert diamond smuggler some time since," said a gray-haired customs man, "and then you'll see both how easy and difficult it is to smuggle."

The story was told in a graphic manner, as follows: Three large diamond dealers in Chicago employed a young Frenchman, who was considered an expert at smuggling, to procure for them \$42,000 worth of the finest first-water gems. In some way the heavy purchase became known to a detective in Paris, who cabled to the officers here to watch for the smuggler. The purchase consisted of 107 fine stones, and the detective in Paris had a "straight tip" from a shoemaker that the Frenchman's high heels contained the gems.

He arrived and was politely conducted to a private examination room. Off came the boots and the Frenchman grew pale as a pearl. The heels were sounded and in a minute later one thickness of leather was taken off. Out rolled a piece of tissue paper and fifty-eight fine white stones. The Frenchman appeared crazy. He fumed, swore and almost wept. In the other heel the remaining gems, forty-nine in number, were found. The Frenchman put on his boots, and seemingly dazed, walked away.

He was a "cute 'un." The "gems" were the finest "Parisian," worth \$10 a peck, and the real article was snugly encased in his big box toes. He paid his shoemaker a handsome price than the sharp detective. Those gems are in Chicago now, and the bogus ones adorn a hundred shirt fronts in the custom house.

Women! Yes, they are the best smugglers of all; any custom house officer will confirm this fact. They have more ingenuity than men and more innocence wherewith to look the examiner calmly in the eye. How many ladies who go regularly abroad and pay their expenses by smuggling is not and never will be known. They are many, nevertheless.

SOME OF THE CUTE DODGES PLAYED.

One of the cutest dodges ever played on the tariff enforcers is related of a young and pretty lady who lived and probably still lives in Boston. She had gone to Berlin on a visit during her trip abroad and while there saw four beautiful diamonds. Her means would just allow her to purchase them and pay her way home. In her dilemma she conceived a plan. Four large cavities were bored into her four largest teeth, the gems covered over and she departed. The duties would have cost her \$970, but she smiled on the officer who made the examination and passed innocently from the wharf.

Large quantities of diamonds, pearls and rubies are frequently baked in bread, sold with an understanding to the steward, who sees that they are so dry and hard at the end of the voyage that he must give it to a longshoreman who has a large and hungry family. As longshoremen don't feed their families on precious stones the bread is broken and its contents placed in little chamomile-skin bags and carried to the honest dealer in gems.

When the gems are hidden in trunks false bottoms are never resorted to. The dodge is too old and transparent. A regular line of small auger-cells are made in the sides and bottom. These are filled with the gems and a new paper inside cover pasted neatly over. Woe to the smuggler who happens to have one of those cells cracked open. The eagle eye of the law is always looking.

"Only one professional smuggler in a hundred is ever caught. They make it a study, science and business. They pass right under our noses and in front of our eyes with hidden fortunes. Accident or information from the other side are our only means of hauling 'em in."

So said an officer who considers himself one of the sharpest in the service.

Lady examiners in the employ of the custom house are equally as cute as the smugglers sometime, and are frequently the captors of big government hauls. She knows where in a woman's apparel is the most likely place to find smuggled goods. They are sometimes mistaken, however, as well as the men. Not very long ago a German woman was reported to arrive on a certain steamer with a fortune in jewels on her person. She came and was duly examined. The scrutiny she underwent was so severe that the lady custom house officials apologized over and over again.

The foreigner smiled and said that she did not blame them for doing their duty, and

supposed some malicious person had sent the dispatch to annoy her. She entered a cab and the hat she wore was decked with a fortune in gems. They were covered with wax and represented a bunch of grapes. These the official ladies had admired when they examined the hat-lining and cover. The ways and devices for smuggling are almost as numerous as the stars, and the jewels brought to America without paying tribute to Uncle Sam are frequently as bright.—New York Journal.

A Razor Warranted Not to Cut. "The latest thing out for street fakirs," said a man who makes his living supplying goods to the merchants of the pavement, "is a safety razor. It is one of the neatest things put on the market for many a year, and the boys expect to do well with it. The razor-blade is circular, and is protected by a little metal guard which is said to make cutting of the face impossible. All a man has to do is to skim the mechanical razor around over his face, just as he would a wash-rag, and in a minute or two he is shaved. You know there are a good many men who would like to shave themselves, but who can't learn to handle a razor. These are the men whom the boys expect to catch. The way they'll talk, economy, and figure up that a man spends enough in a year for shaves to clothe him, will be a caution. The safety razor ought to be a good racket.—Chicago Herald.

HOW GREENHORNS ARE SWINDLED.

Tricks of Crooks in the Cheap Gambling Saloons—Marked Cards.

"Well," said a sly dealer in "crooked" supplies, "there are thirty-five different marked-back cards manufactured. I know how to read with ease twenty-six of them. The marks are on the right-hand corner and are read by the eye, and not by feeling, as greenhorns suppose. If the cards have flowers pictured on their backs, then the marks are flowers. They are so cunningly placed that an old professional, unless he knows that style of card is marked, will never suspect anything. Of course these cards are not manufactured by legitimate houses. Certain crooked concerns turn them out. New York City is the only place where they are manufactured extensively. A clique of gamblers frequently get a monopoly on certain brands of marked cards and make a small fortune by selling them to saloon-keepers in the small towns.

"It takes a man with a good memory, though, to be able to tell at a lightning glance what a card is by its back. These gambling places in the center of the town here never use them. They are afraid to—it ruins customers. If a man is cheated once at a place he drops on the house and not only stops away himself, but blows it to a great many. We work the marked-card racket in certain 'skin' saloons. Those who lose, as a rule, are professional men, who don't know until too late that they are playing in a 'skin' establishment."

"What other methods are adopted to cheat at card-playing?"

"The great 'skin' poker game now is playing with a 'sliding' deck of cards. We also call that kind of a deck 'strippers.' It is simply done by cutting the deck Arkansas fashion—that is, a quick shuffle. The saloon-keeper has a 'sliding' deck which he hands out to us. After a deal or two I wait until my opponent is dealing. When I cut I shuffle the deck. The 'sliding' cards are somewhat wiler, and when I shuffle I pull them out and put them on top. I know that I have put a good hand on top, which will come to me in the deal. My opponent gets a good hand, too, and the game is to break him on the first bet.—Baltimore Herald.

Wales on a "First Night" Occasion.

Very often the prince of Wales adorns the meeting with his royal and cheering person. Then you witness a phenomenon. During the first part of the evening it seems as though a strong wind, or some other potential factor, was forcing the occupants of stalls and boxes to turn their heads sideways, and most awkwardly, as if they were intent on conjecturing the presumptive heir's most secret thoughts. A phenomenon rarely occurs alone. So you presently behold another wonder. Suddenly all those stage-averted faces will automatically beam or grin as dolls responding to a spring.

This second miracle, however, is accountable and is worked out in this way: The prince, who has followed the play, has grinned or beamed at something in it, and that is all. The leading banker in his box, the leading aristocrat in his mumps, the leading commoner in his crest, the leading critic in his transcendence, the leading masquer in his brilliancy, the leading writer of plays in his worst humor, the leading beauty in her irresistibility, the leading rhapsodist in his biguity, the leading solicitor in his Israelitish nicety, the leading crazer in his piebald hair, all known and unknown butterfins, haberdashers, British matrons and courtesans, grin and beam.—London Letter.

A Very Peculiar Surgical Operation.

A Chicago girl baby who was very much disfigured by hair-moles has lately been subjected to a peculiar surgical operation. One large mole covered the forehead and nose. The child was put under the influence of anesthetics, the unhealthy surface removed and healthy skin taken from the arms and legs put in its place. The little patient did not seem to mind the operation, and in half an hour, recovering from the influence of the anesthetic, was sleeping soundly.—Exchange.

Cars for the Argentine Republic.

A manufacturing company of Wilmington, Del., is building 250 cars for a railroad in the Argentine confederation. Part of them are nearly finished. Of the number, 100 are box cars and 150 platform cars. They will be shipped to Buenos Ayres by vessels. Two of the four open excursion cars for the Estrada de Ferro do Norte have already been shipped to Rio Janeiro, and the other two are rapidly approaching completion.—Chicago Herald.

One Way to Catch Predatory Rodents.

Martin Frey of Marietta, Ga., tried a new way of catching rats. He took a keg and filled it about half full of water and placed cotton seed on top of the water, which floated on the surface. He then sprinkled meal on top of the cotton seed and placed the keg in his barn. Next morning he emptied the keg of 190 drowned rats.—Chicago Herald.

Forty-seven country houses, with shooting over 245,000 acres, were lately advertised in one day's issue of a Scotch paper.—New York Sun.

The Mississippi Flood.

HELENA, Ark., April 29.—The river is now above the highest point reached in 1882, but both the St. Francis and Mississippi rivers have ceased to rise. There was a general break-up in the Arkansas levees, from the break, ten miles below here, down to where the levee ends at Old Town, a distance of twenty miles. All efforts to hold the remaining parts of the levee have been abandoned, and the water is now sweeping through in numerous places, the breaks ranging from 100 feet to half a mile in width. Every acre of land subject to an overflow from Helena to Laconia will be inundated. The back water is now coming into the city slowly, but will probably only fill the ditches.

The Daily Lynch Item.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 29.—Monday night Meridy Jones, a mulatto, chloroformed two daughters of S. A. Freeman, at Auburn, Logan county, with criminal purpose. He was frightened off, and afterward arrested and lodged in a private house under guard, there being no jail. He confessed the crime. Tuesday night thirty masked men overpowered the guard and took Jones out to hang him. He resisted, broke away and the mob fired, riddling him with bullets and killing him. During the excitement a gun was fired by accident and one of the guards was shot in the back.

Putting the Edmunds' Act to the Test.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 29.—Argument began in the supreme court of the United States, Wednesday, in the case of Lorenzo Snow against the United States. Snow, a resident of Salt Lake, was prosecuted under the Edmunds' act for unlawful cohabitation with seven women. He was convicted and is now in the penitentiary. The questions in the case involve the construction and effect of the third section of the Edmunds' law. George Ticknor Curtis, and Franklin S. Richards, counsel for Snow, opened the argument.

The Invention of the Type-Writer.

The invention of the type-writer dates as far back as 1714, when one Henry Mill obtained in England a patent for a device that "write in printed characters, one at a time and after another," but it was not until 1867 that it was improved so as to work satisfactorily.—Exchange.

Putting the Matter Very Politely.

French politeness expressed the age of a sexagenarian as follows: They were talking the other day of a lady who by coquettish demeanor tried in vain to conceal the date of her birth. "In a word, how old should you say she is, exactly?" "Twice as old as an actress."—Exchange.

GO IN And see the CHEAP Wall Paper! —AT— MEAD'S When he says cheap, it also means the best quality in the market—the finest gifts. He has the nicest Machine to Show Paper and Border, and match them, that ever was invented. It is really cunning.

GO AND SEE IT [694m2] Flour and Feed Store Having purchased from John E. Moyer his stock of Flour and Feed, I am now prepared to furnish all kinds of FLOUR AND FEED ALSO LIME, BAILED HAY AND OIL MEAL. Prices Reasonable. PLEASE GIVE ME A CALL. JOHN A. DEETER. (7061 556m2)

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5,000 YDS. New Embroideries Good Ingrain Carpet 20c., Hemp Carpet 18c., Tapestry Brussels, 55c We can show the best assortment of

EASTER CARDS A Splendid Line of Easter Cards have been placed upon exhibition at

T. J. HYDE & CO'S No. 3, Opera Bl'k. Ever brought to Dixon. 1000 LBS. Carpet Warp Just Received. BRUBAKER & CARPENTER

J. P. LUDDEWICK The East Main Street LIVERY STABLE, Has the Finest Assortment of Horses and Carriages IN THE CITY. Terms Reasonable for Cash Also Office of RANNEY & DEMENTS TILE FACTORY. All those that have any respect for my welfare will please call and settle the amount due on or before May 1st. I. MEANS. C. C. GODFREY Dealer in Staple and Fancy GROCERIES. Finest line of Canned Goods IN THE CITY. Choice Brands Tobacco and Cigars CONSTANTLY ON HAND. MAIN STREET, DIXON. PLOW REPAIRING We have Opened our Shops for all kinds of Agricultural Repair Work. The Orvis Plow Co. CHAS. MULKINS, Painting and Paper Hanging References: TILLSON & HAYDEN. 684m2

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Special Election. Notice is hereby given, that on Monday, the Third day of May, A. D. 1886 a special election will be held in each ward of the city of Dixon, Illinois, for voting upon the question: whether the city of Dixon shall, or shall not, issue its refunding bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent., per annum, payable annually, to pay present outstanding bonds amounting to Seventy-four Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars; said new bonds to run twenty years from date and with option of payment reserved after ten years from date; said new bonds to be dated July 1st, 1886. At said election the form of ballot shall be: "For Issuing Bonds" and "Against Issuing Bonds." And the following named persons have been duly appointed Judges of election: First Ward, at the Court House. Judges of election, Thomas Dolan, Henry Palmer and Henry Arnold. Second Ward, at Rosbrook's Livery Stable. Judges of election, George G. Rosbrook, William Atkins and James Hatch. Third Ward, at Pitcher's Warehouse. Judges of election, Daniel Curran, J. W. Wallace and H. T. Mathews. Fourth Ward, at G. J. Anderson's Shop. Judges of election, Patrick Hennessy, M. Chapin and G. J. Anderson. Which election will be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until seven o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Dated at Dixon, the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Six. By Order of City Council. GEORGE STEEL, City Clerk 70120

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS M'FG CO. Every buggy sold by the middleman has several dollars added to the first price. We have no agents, but for twelve years have dealt with the consumer. We ship anywhere with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for two years. One price only. Our Platform Spring Wagon at \$55 is same as others sell at \$65. Top Buggies at \$90, fine as usually sold for \$110. Our Harness are all No. 1 best leather. Single \$10.00. No. 1 Farm Harness, \$22.50. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, W. B. PRATT, Secretary, Elkhart, Indiana.